

Heal the Bay

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October 17, 2019

Ms. Renee Purdy, Executive Officer
Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region
320 W 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013

Sent via email to: losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov and Renee.Purdy@waterboards.ca.gov

RE: TENTATIVE WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR CAMARILLO SANITARY DISTRICT CAMARILLO WATER RECLAMATION PLANT DISCHARGE TO CONEJO CREEK VIA OUTFALLS 001A & 001B (ORDER R4-2019-00XX, NPDES NO. CA0053597) AND TENTATIVE WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS, HILL CANYON WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT DISCHARGE TO THE NORTH FORK ARROYO CONEJO VIA OUTFALL 005 (ORDER R4-2019-00XX, NPDES NO. CA0056294).

To Ms. Purdy:

Heal the Bay is a non-profit environmental organization with over 30 years of experience and 15,000 members dedicated to making the coastal waters and watersheds of Greater LA safe, healthy, and clean. On behalf of Heal the Bay, we respectfully submit the following comments which address both the Tentative Waste Discharge Requirements for Camarillo Sanitary District Camarillo Water Reclamation Plant Discharge to the Conejo Creek Via Outfalls 001A & 001B, and the Tentative Waste Discharge Requirements for the City of Thousand Oaks Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant Discharge to the North Fork Arroyo Conejo via Outfall 005 (Tentative WDRs).

While we feel that operation of the Camarillo Water Reclamation Plant and the Thousand Oaks Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant (Facilities) is necessary for the treatment of wastewater, and that the proposed permit contains a great deal of special conditions to ensure environmental protection, we offer the following recommendations to further strengthen the Tentative WDRs:

- **The Facilities should transition from chlorination to ultraviolet water purification.**
- **Sources of chronic toxicity in receiving waters must be identified and remediated.**
- **The permittees must be liable for any effluent limit exceedance, even during the event of a Single Operation Upset.**
- **For any one calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken and no reasonable justification is provided, an AMEL violation should be determined for that calendar month.**
- **The Tentative WDRs must clearly explain that, in the absence of Interim Effluent Limitations, Final Effluent Limitation are applicable.**
- **Reporting for anticipated non-compliance or modifications cannot lead to unenforced violations of water quality standards.**

These recommendations are discussed in further detail below.



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The Facilities should transition from chlorination to ultraviolet water purification.

The Facilities currently uses chlorination during the final disinfection process, then requiring dechlorination prior to discharge in order to protect in-stream aquatic health. However, the best available science indicates that ultraviolet water purification is a preferred method for this process because it is proven effective while minimizing the potential for by-product formation, which has been observed in the chlorination process¹. Additionally, ultraviolet water purification requires less maintenance. We request that the Regional Board work with the Facilities to investigate the feasibility of converting from chlorination to ultraviolet water purification.

Sources of chronic toxicity in receiving waters must be identified and remediated.

As currently written, the Tentative WDRs state “[i]f the chronic toxicity median monthly threshold of the receiving water at both upstream and downstream stations is not met, but the effluent chronic toxicity median monthly effluent limitation was met, then accelerated monitoring need not be implemented.” However, if chronic toxicity is observed in receiving waters, the sources of the toxicity must be identified and remediated in order to protect in stream aquatic health. If a permittee is able to determine that the discharge from their Facility is not causing or contributing to the in stream chronic toxicity, we agree that the permittee shall not be responsible for the identification of the source of the toxicity. However, we recommend that the Regional Board clearly identify, in the permit, the entity that shall be responsible for such testing to ensure that the chronic toxicity is addressed.

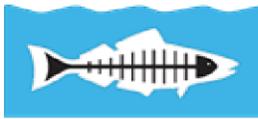
The permittees must be liable for any and all effluent limit exceedances, even during the event of a Single Operational Upset.

Under the Tentative WDR, a single operational upset (SOU) is defined as a single unusual event that temporarily disrupts the usually satisfactory operation of a system in such a way that it results in violation of multiple pollutant parameters. As currently written, a “SOU that leads to simultaneous violations of more than one pollutant parameter shall be treated as a single violation...” However, the discharge of multiple pollutants can have cumulative effects on in-stream ecological health, and must, therefore, be considered as multiple individual water quality violations. We recommend that the exception given for an SOU be removed from the Tentative WDRs.

For any one calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken and no reasonable justification is provided, an AMEL violation should be determined for that calendar month.

As currently written in the Tentative WDRs, “[f]or any one calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month with respect to the AMEL.” However, it is important that samples are taken on schedule, as required by the permit, unless there are safety concerns, or sampling was otherwise not possible. We therefore recommend that if no sample is taken, and no reasonable justification is provided, that an AMEL violation be determined for that month. We recommend the following language be added to the first paragraph under Section VII.C. of the Tentative WDRs:

¹ United States Environmental Protection Agency. 2003. *Wastewater Technology Fact Sheet: Disinfection for Small Systems*. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-06/documents/disinfection_small.pdf



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“For any one calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month with respect to the AMEL. **If reasonable justification is provided in the absence of a sampling event (i.e. unsafe sampling conditions, no discharge, etc.), no compliance determination will be made. If no reasonable justification is provided in the absence of a sampling event for a calendar month, an AMEL violation will be determined for that calendar month.**”

The Tentative WDR must clearly explain that in the absence of Interim Effluent Limitations, Final Effluent Limitation are applicable.

We support the use of final effluent limits for metals, toxicity, chlorpyrifos, diazinon, and nitrogen compounds in the Tentative WDRs. For the purpose of clarity and transparency in the permit requirements, and to ensure accountability for violations of metals effluent limitations, we suggest adding clarifying language to state that in the absence of Interim Effluent Limitations, Final Effluent Limitation are applicable.

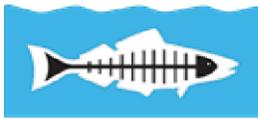
Metals TMDL-based Interim limits

Under the Metals TMDL-based Interim limits, the Tentative WDR for the Camarillo Water Reclamation Plant states “As of March 27, 2017, the effluent from the Camarillo WRP has consistently achieved the final waste load allocations for the Metals TMDL. Therefore, no interim effluent limitations are included in this Order for these pollutants.” Additionally, under the Metals TMDL-based Interim limits, the Tentative WDR for the Thousand Oaks Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant states, “As of December 31, 2017 the effluent from the Hill Canyon WWTP has consistently achieved the final waste load allocations for the Metals TMDL. Therefore, no interim effluent limitations are included in this Order for these pollutants.” However, as currently written, the Tentative WDRs do not explicitly state that final effluent limits apply to Metals TMDL-based Interim limits. For the purpose of clarity and transparency in the permit requirements, and to ensure accountability for violations of metals effluent limitations, we suggest the following additions to section IV.A.2.a. of the Tentative WDRs:

“Therefore, no interim effluent limitations are included in this Order for these pollutants, **and only the final effluent limitations for these pollutants are applicable in this Order.**”

Toxicity, Chlorpyrifos, and Diazinon TMDL-based Interim limits

Under the Toxicity, Chlorpyrifos, and Diazinon TMDL-based Interim limits, the Tentative WDR for the Camarillo Water Reclamation Plant states “The interim effluent limitations for toxicity, chlorpyrifos, and diazinon, contained in the Calleguas Creek TMDL for Toxicity, Chlorpyrifos, and Diazinon, are no longer applicable because they expired on March 24, 2008. Therefore, no interim effluent limitations are included in this Order for these pollutants.” Additionally, under the Toxicity, Chlorpyrifos, and Diazinon TMDL-based Interim limits, the Tentative WDR for the Thousand Oaks Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant states “The interim effluent limitations for toxicity, chlorpyrifos, and diazinon, contained in the Calleguas Creek TMDL for Toxicity, Chlorpyrifos, and Diazinon, are no longer applicable because they expired on March 24, 2008. Therefore, no interim effluent limitations are included in this Order for these pollutants.” However, as currently written, the Tentative WDRs do not explicitly state that final effluent limits apply to Toxicity, Chlorpyrifos, and Diazinon TMDL-based Interim limits. For the purpose of clarity and transparency in the permit requirements, and to ensure accountability for



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violations of metals effluent limitations, we suggest the following additions to section IV.A.2.d. of the Tentative WDRs:

“Therefore, no interim effluent limitations are included in this Order for these pollutants, **and only the final effluent limitations for these pollutants are applicable in this Order.**”

Nitrogen Compounds TMDL-based Interim limits

Under the Nitrogen Compounds TMDL-based Interim limits, the Tentative WDR for the Camarillo Water Reclamation Plant states “The interim effluent limitations are no longer applicable because the implementation plan of the Nitrogen Compounds TMDL required POTWs to achieve compliance with the final WLAs for nitrate-N, nitrite-N, and nitrate plus nitrite as nitrogen by October 15, 2013 and the WLA for ammonia-N by October 15, 2016. Therefore, no interim effluent limitations are included in this Order for these pollutants.” Additionally, under the Nitrogen Compounds TMDL-based Interim limits, the Tentative WDR for the Thousand Oaks Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant states “The interim effluent limitations are no longer applicable because the implementation plan of the Nitrogen Compounds TMDL required POTWs to achieve compliance with the final WLAs for nitrate-N, nitrite-N, and nitrate plus nitrite as nitrogen by October 15, 2013 and the WLA for ammonia-N by October 15, 2016. Therefore, no interim effluent limitations are included in this Order for these pollutants.” However, as currently written, the Tentative WDRs do not explicitly state that final effluent limits apply to Nitrogen Compounds TMDL-based Interim limits. For the purpose of clarity and transparency in the permit requirements, and to ensure accountability for violations of metals effluent limitations, we suggest the following additions to section IV.A.2.e. of the Tentative WDRs:

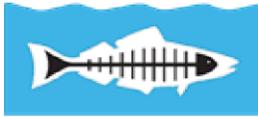
“Therefore, no interim effluent limitations are included in this Order for these pollutants, **and only the final effluent limitations for these pollutants are applicable in this Order.**”

Reporting for anticipated non-compliance or modifications cannot lead to unenforced violation of water quality standards.

The Tentative WDR states “The Permittee shall give advance notice to the Regional Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this Order’s requirements. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(2).)” We suggest the following clarifying language to Attachment D, section V.G., to ensure that The Board review the proposed changes/anticipated non-compliance and determine if this is allowable, and to ensure that other parties should be able to review the proposal and provide comments on the potential impact the proposal will have:

“The Permittee shall ~~give advance notice to the~~ **submit a plan for public review and** Regional Water Board **approval** of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this Order’s requirements. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(2).) **Reporting anticipated noncompliance does not preclude enforcement action by the Regional Water Board in the event of effluent limit violations under this permit during the period of anticipated noncompliance.**”





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Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Tentative Waste Discharge Requirements for Camarillo Sanitary District Camarillo Water Reclamation Plant Discharge to the Conejo Creek Via Outfalls 001A & 001B, and the Tentative Waste Discharge Requirements for the City Of Thousand Oaks Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant Discharge to the North Fork Arroyo Conejo via Outfall 005. We look forward to continuing our collaborative work with the Regional Board in order to protect public and environmental health throughout the Los Angeles Region. If you have any questions concerning this comment letter, please contact Annelisa Moe via e-mail at amoe@healthebay.org, or by telephone at (310) 451-1500 X115.

Sincerely,

Annelisa Ehret Moe
Water Quality Scientist
Heal the Bay

Elena Sandell
Policy Intern
Heal the Bay

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Jeong-Hee Lim, Senior Water Resources Control Engineer, Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board. Jeong-Hee.Lim@waterboards.ca.gov